LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT PORTLAND.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival out of the U. S. Frigate Niagara.

PROROGUING IN PARLIAMENT.

Appointment of Marshal Pelissier as Ambassador to England.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Co-operation of the United States and Russia with England and France.

Advance in Cotton--Decline in Breadstuffs--Provisions Dull.

SHARP ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

PORTLAND, Monday, April 5.

The Canadian Company's screw steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, March 31, arrived at Portland at 4½ P. M., 5th inst. She brings 200 passengers.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 8½ P. M. of the 31st.

The repairs on the Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* had been completed, and she would leave Liverpool for Boston on the 2d.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara* arrived at Plymouth on the 30th with machinery slightly damaged, having encountered a succession of southerly gales.

The British frigate *Agamemnon* had commenced taking in the telegraph cable. Fifty miles were on board when the latter sailed.

The steamer *Indian* exchanged signals, on the 26th ult., in lat. 51° 2' N., long. 14° 6' W., with the ship *Victoria*, bound East. Spoke, same date, ship *Alexander*, from Mobile for Liverpool. On the 30th ult., lat. 49° 20' N., long. 17° 10' W., at 11 A. M., passed steamer *Canada*, bound East.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 23d, in the House of Lords, Lord DERBY announced that the House would be adjourned from the 26th of March to the 12th of April, for the Easter Holidays. He also said, in reply to Lord BROUGHAM, that there was no foundation for the report that it was intended to import free negroes from Africa, and form them into black regiments.

The Earl of CARNARVON, in reply to Lord BROUGHAM, said that the vagrant act, recently passed by the Assembly of Jamaica, had been received at the Colonial office, and was under consideration. He believed that there would be no objection to lay the bill upon the table before it received the royal assent. One of the allegations against this bill is, that it partially revives Slavery.

In the House of Commons, Gen. PAGE said it was not the intention of Government to embody any more regiments of militia.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a bill to reform the Government of India on the 5th.

East India Patronage Bill was debated at length on its second reading, which continued the exclusion of Lords from Parliament, was rejected by a vote of 183 to 134.

The third reading was fixed for April 12.

A motion to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the Consular service and Consular appointments was agreed to.

On the 23d, in the Lords, Lord ELLENBOROUGH explained the desire of the Government to enlist into their service Army Revenue, on the coast of Africa, but said the plan had been abandoned on account of technical difficulties.

In the Commons, it was announced that the Governor-General of India had, on his own responsibility, confiscated and annulled the Principality of Tanjore.

Mr. HENNESSY MANNE called attention to the vexatious to which British subjects were exposed by the alterations in the French passport system, and moved for the production of the correspondence on the subject. After considerable discussion on the merits of the whole question, assurance was given on the part of the Government that they had considered the best means of providing a remedy, and it was contemplated to establish offices at the principal ports, and to reduce the price of foreign office passports.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by 43 majority.

A Polish bookseller in London named TARNOWSKI, had been arrested charged with publishing a pamphlet recently written by M. PIAT and others, advocating the assassination of NAPOLEON.

The London *Times* City Article hopes that the projected abolition by the Banks of New-York of allowing interest on current deposits will give additional impetus to the consideration of the point in England.

It was expected that the invitations would be issued for the India loan on the day the *Indian* sailed. It was rumored that they would be in Four per cent. debentures, redeemable in seven years. The first amount to be raised would be £5,000,000.

The funds exhibited general steadiness, and closed firmly on Tuesday at a slight advance. Consols for money were 96¾@97¼, and for account, 97⅛.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England, and a further reduction in the rates of discount was anticipated.

Mr. GLADSTONE, President of the Board of Trade, had presented a deputation from the Mercantile Marine that if the present Government remained in office they would deal with the question of passing tolls and local charges.

INDIA.

The details of the Indian news *via* Bombay, to the 28th, add nothing of importance to the telegraphic advices, but gave rise to the hope that decisive intelligence would be received by the next mail.

It was announced that Nana Sahib was wandering about the country with but few followers.

The commander of Lucknow was expected to open on the 21st of February.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had 160 first-class guns.

Numerous encounters with numerous bodies of mutineers were reported.

A fresh victory over Gen. CORNAC, at Alumbagh, had also been reported, but no details received.

CHINA.

Advices from China, *via* Bombay, describe trade as almost paralyzed, and state that imports were accumulating to such an extent as to render it difficult to procure storage.

Exchange at Hong Kong on Jan. 29 was 4s. 0¼d., and at Shanghae 4s. 11¾d. Freights were dull.

The total export of Teas for the year to Great Britain shows a decrease of eight millions pounds.

The Times' Canton correspondent reports the entire re-establishment of order there.

The Chinese loss during the late attack was not believed to exceed 300 men.

The English and French, it was said, would proceed North as early as possible.

The China mails intended for the lost steamer *Ava* had reached England.

The blockade of Canton was to finish on the 10th of February. The city will then be accessible to foreigners, under certain conditions, which will shortly be promulgated. The rule of siege is to continue during the period of occupation. Immense dépôts of arms had been discovered. The Allies had destroyed the remainder of the fortifications.

The large towns of Kochow and Kaung Chang had been retaken by the Imperialists.

Fears were entertained for the safety of the ship *John Taylor*, which left China Oct. 17 for England, and insurances were being effected at 20@40 per cent.

THE LATEST.

The Calcutta mail steamer with no later news from India, but with the China mail to 14 February 17, arrived at Suez on the 17th of March.

TAU, a prisoner on board the *Sybille*, was at Hong Kong on his way to Calcutta.

The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th of February.

The Americans and Russians had joined the French and English in a demand on the China Government. The letters of the four Plenipotentiaries had gone up to Shanghae, and by the middle of March it would be known what the China would take.

Trade had reopened at Canton.

The 70th Bengal Regiment had arrived, and was quartered within the walls of Canton.

FRANCE.

Count PERSIGNY'S resignation of the English Embassy had been accepted. The Duke de MALAKOFF (PELISSIER) had been appointed as his successor.

The accounts from various parts of France complain of trade severely with respect to passports.

It was said that in consequence of dispatches from the French Admiral, orders had been given to fit out a new division of steamers for China, and that the operations of the allies would be extended as far as Pekin.

It was reported that Count WALEWSKI had received another check on the subject of refugees; that he had applied to the Portuguese Government to expel some French refugees from Lisbon, but had been met with a direct refusal.

Commercial affairs throughout France continued greatly depressed. The railway receipts for the week were the worst that had been known.

The goods trains had absolutely nothing to carry.

It is said that an hour before the Emperor's arrival at the opera, on his recent visit, all the houses on the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the Opera-house, were searched by the police.

The Municipal Commission of Paris have resolved on commencing the public works on a large scale, so as to give employment to the operatives.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent says it was rumored that the Count de CHAMBORD had resolved to abdicate all his rights and claims in favor of the Count de PARIS.

The Paris Bourse had been firmer, but declined slightly on Tuesday. Breadstuffs were dull and lower.

The transportation of the parties arrested under the new public safety law had commenced, and between fifty and sixty of the proscribed individuals had been sent to Africa.

All sailors from 20 to 40 years of age, who had not completed their four years of service, had been ordered to join their regiments immediately.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* gives a rumor that the Empress is enceinte.

SWITZERLAND.

According to a Swiss paper, the affair of the refugees is nearly terminated. It is proposed to the federal council to give a fixed residence in the interior, and to expel 41 persons. Among the Frenchmen, 12 had already left for England.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid says, that several ships-of-war were being fitted out for Havana, and that demonstrations against Vera Cruz were spoken of.

ITALY.

Discontent in Austrian Italy is said to be daily increasing.

On the 20th the Court of Genoa gave judgment in the political trials which took place in consequence of the events of June.

MAZZINI and five others were tried in their absence and in contempt of Court sentenced to death. Twenty-nine were acquitted and 26 were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from seven to twenty years.

Rumors are again current of approaching settlement of the difficulties between Naples and the Western Powers.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russians are watching with great interest the relations of England and France.

The Russian Navy is to be fully manned and shipbuilding largely increased. Russia has no intention of accepting English and French Consuls in the Black Sea.

All suspicious vessels on the Circassian coast will be seized.

TURKEY.

A letter states that in case the Turks shall not be able to suppress the insurrection in the Herzegovina, that the Austrian Government will assist the Sultan with a division of troops, and that in such case the Austrians will occupy Bosnia for some time.

Per contra, the London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the Austrian Government will not interfere in the affairs of Montenegro, and that Austria will only draw a military cordon towards her own frontier.

The Alexandria correspondent of the London *Times* says that Mr. DA LESS, U. S. Consul at that place, had returned from the mission he undertook to Syria in connection with the outrage on a family residing near Jaffa, the details of which have already been published.

The Turkish authorities had yielded to the indignant remonstrances of Mr. DE LESS, and arrested four of the parties to the outrage. They had all been convicted, and were lying in irons awaiting confirmation of their sentence from Constantinople.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 31.

The market was quite buoyant at the opening of the week, with an advance in all qualities of ¼d.@ ⅜d., but the *America's* advices, which reached us on Tuesday, checked the upward movement, and the market closed yesterday quiet and steady. Sales for the three days 25,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators, and 1,000 for export.

The advices from Manchester were more favorable, and the market was firmer. The sales, however, were unimportant, in consequence of holders demanding an advance, which buyers were not willing to concede.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

There has been a decline on all sorts of breadstuffs, and the market closed with a tendency still downward.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say the weather, which has been very favorable for crops, has caused great dullness in the market.

FLOUR has declined 6d. Western Canal is quoted at 21s. 6d.@22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s.@ 23s.; Ohio, *vid* Northern ports, 23s.@25s.; ditto, *vid* New-Orleans, 26s.@27s.

WHEAT—Is very dull, and has declined 1d.@2d. Red is quoted at 6s @6s. 2d.; White 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull, and quotations nominal. PORK quiet at 70s. for prime. BACON dull. The auction sale went off quite flat, only a small proportion being sold. Cumberland is quoted at 42s. 6d.@44s.; Long middles, 42s. 6d.@43s.; Short middles, 45s.@46s. CHEESE easier, but quotations unchanged. LARD dull and selling for 49s.@50s. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

POT ASHES quiet but firm. Pearl ashes ditto. SUGAR steady. RICE quiet. ROSIN dull at 4s. 3d. for common. QUERCITRON BARK dull, but prices unaltered. CLOVER SEED dull at 47s.@48s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 24.

BREADSTUFFS dull and declining. WHEAT is down 1s.@2s. 6d. SUGAR firm on better goods, but inferior qualities have slightly declined. COFFEE heavy, and quotations barely maintained. TEA firm; CONGOU is selling for 1s. 1d. RICE dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. TALLOW firm, at 56s. LINSEED OIL 28s.@29s. 6d.

PIG IRON firm; sales on the Clyde, at 56s. 6d.@56s. 9d.

TIN has declined 5s.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 24—2 P. M.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 7,000 bales; the market closing with a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS weak in prices, with but little inquiry.

PROVISIONS generally unchanged.

The St. Lawrence at Montreal.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, April 5.

The river above the bridge is this morning clear of ice. The wide channel is open opposite to and below the city. The river will probably be clear in a few days; water falling rapidly. This morning the weather is cloudy with a slight rain. Thermometer stands at 40° above zero.

The Loss of the Cahsan.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 5.

The following are the names of the persons known to be lost by the burning of the steamer *Cahsan*: James Pogue, Albert Pogue, Mrs. Julius Pogue, of Lagrange, Mo.; Mrs. Cheatham, of Baton Rouge; S. F. Wolfolk, of Scottville, Ill.; Henry Ely, D. D. Moore, Joseph Blackburn, Dennis Callahan, and Augustus Frandela, all of St. Louis. Three cabin boys, three firemen, and four deck passengers, names unknown, are also ascertained to have been lost. About thirty of the persons on board are yet to be heard from, among whom are several cabin passengers.

The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Collector Schell Again at the Capital—The Willett's Point Affair—Final Passage of the Army Bill—The Command of the Utah Expedition—Contract for Colt's Arms—Lecompton, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

Collector SCHELL has again been dragged from his duties at the receipt of Customs to attend to political and personal exigencies here. I understand that his case is looking brighter, in consequence of concessions made to the New-York Delegation, hitherto resisted, but involving the sacrifice of HOSEA F. CLARK and his numerous appointees in the Custom-House—who may accordingly prepare for decapitation.

HASKIN, however, is still after the alleged corruption in the Willett's Point affair, and it is the intention of the Investigating Committee to have Mr. SCHELL again examined in a day or two.

You need an explanation of the vote on the Volunteer bill to-day. The House understood General QUITMAN to say that the Military Committee concurred in the Senate amendment reducing the number of regiments to three, and voted accordingly. He afterwards explained that the Committee, as well as the President, desired five regiments, and a large number of members immediately changed their votes; but the explanation came too late, or the programme indicated yesterday might have succeeded.

The appointment of General SMITH as first in command of the Utah Expedition has greatly exasperated General HARNEY, who is determined not to serve as second, and besieged the War Department with his friends to-day to get appointed to a separate command elsewhere. The Department was crowded with officers in great excitement and the Cabinet had a meeting on the subject.

Col. CASS is understood to have made a contract with the War Department for one hundred thousand dollars' worth of his arms.

The Administration men talk of the joining of two South Americans and two Douglas Democrats on the Lecompton question. The other side say that every man is firm. CASTORENA is expected at Wheeling to-night, and here to-morrow, in time to vote if the bill is up. Otherwise STEPHENS desires to delay taking it up.

O.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

The Fort Snelling Committee will meet to-morrow to prepare a report. The majority will probably adopt a resolution directing the canceling of the sale, the return of the first installment of the purchase-money, and the censure of the officers concerned. The minority will report all right, and advise the confirmation of the sale.

The Willett's Point Committee examined witnesses to-day, who testified that the property is worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Postmaster FOWLER testified that the purchase was fair, and the bargain a good one for the Government.

FOLEY and ENGLISH, of Indiana, authorize the contradiction of any reported change in favor of Lecompton.

A bill is soon to be introduced to provide for the raising of five additional regiments of regulars. The two regiments under the bill passed to-day will probably be taken from Kentucky and Illinois. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

General SARGENT, of Cincinnati, had to-day a formal interview with the President, and tendered a regiment of Ohio volunteers for service in Utah, supported by a recommendation from the Legislature of that State.

It is understood that Gen. HARNEY protests against being placed second in command under Gen. SMITH, in the Utah expedition, and desires a command in some other direction.

On the representations of General ROBLES, the Mexican Minister, the State Department has reissued its former instructions to prevent the organization or fitting out of unlawful expeditions within the limits of the United States, for the invasion of the Northern States of Mexico. Both Governments in Mexico have written to him on this subject, but he officially corresponds only with the one recognized by our own.

Col. BENTON's health has materially failed within the last few days. He speaks of his life drawing to a close, converses cheerfully with his friends on public affairs, and says that the only great measure in which the Administration has been successful, is the demonstration of the practicability at all seasons of the year, of the central route to the Pacific.

The Senate has not yet notified the House of its adverse action on the Montgomery substitute. The notice is expected to-morrow.

In the event of the failure of the Kansas bill, under present circumstances, an effort will be made from the Democratic side to couple KANSAS with Minnesota, making the admission of one dependent on that of the other.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

Various petitions were presented and referred, among others one from the citizens of New-York in favor of the passage of a general Bankrupt law, and one from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York against the abolition of the Light-House Board.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of New-York in favor of paying revolutionary debts was referred.

A petition from SAMUEL GARDNER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., asking Government to purchase his electric gas-lighting patent, was also referred.

On motion of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, the President was requested to furnish a copy of the instructions to Hon. WM. B. REED, United States Commissioner to China.

A resolution was presented from the Legislature of New-Jersey, asking the President to promote Lieutenant MAURY.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, brought up his Police Bill, for the protection of lives and property in the City of Washington. The bill provides for a patrol force of one hundred men, and numerous stringent regulations.

Accompanying the bill is a report from the Committee on the District of Columbia, which expresses in the strongest terms the state of bloodshed and riot in the city, and throws on Congress the responsibility of maintaining order.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. SEWARD described the condition of affairs in Washington as a reign of terror.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that we all know that no man's life is safe in the city, even on the most public (Pennsylvania) avenue. There must be a reform, or you will drive the community to a worse alternative, which no one can regard without shuddering.

Mr. FESSENDEN attributed in part the rowdyism to the bad example of men in very high places, and partly to the incompetence of the criminal Judge.

Mr. WILSON would vote for the bill. He made some severe comments on the condition of affairs, and said that the state of things now, is the legitimate fruit of the action of Judge CRAWFORD two years since, when a man was murdered by a member of the House of Representatives.

The bill to provide one hundred men as a night police to restore order in Washington, which Mr. BROWN reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, occupied the attention of the Senate for four hours to-day, and finally the bill passed with trifling amendments, as reported from the Committee.

Mr. BROWN engineered the bill with persistence and ability.

Every speaker conceded that life and property were unsafe in Washington, and needed protection.

Mr. IVERSON complained that Congress had to feed and clothe the citizens of Washington. The only remedy, he said, for the ruffianism, was to make the city a military station for three or four hundred troops.

Mr. HUNTER hoped that he would never see, nor the youngest children never see the day when a military guard would be patrolling Washington. We want no gendarmes guards—no fusileers.

Mr. CRITTENDEN admitted the necessity for action, but would not vote for the bill until the heads of the President and Secretary of the Interior were taken off it.

A lengthened discussion followed as to the proper officer in whom to vest the appointments in chief.

Mr. HALE said other Republicans insisted that the appointments should be independent of politics. He expressed his apprehension that the appointments would be made for partisan rewards and did not like the section authorizing the President to call out temporarily two hundred men, who, he said, could be used for party and election purposes.

Mr. GREEN and Mr. BROWN denied this.

Finally, Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that the appointment be invested in the Chief Judge of the District Court. Motion lost.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out section 5, which gives the President discretion to call out two hundred extra men on an emergency.

This motion was withdrawn, but was afterwards renewed by Mr. BENJAMIN, voted on and lost. Subsequently it was again made by Mr. SUMNER, and the clause was stricken out by a vote of 24 against 21.

Mr. BROWN moved that the expense of the force be $75,000.

Mr. IVERSON proposed as an amendment that the city be assessed half the amount. Lost.

A motion by Mr. FESSENDEN, providing that $10,000 be allowed for secret service, was carried.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that the bill, as amended, be sent back to the Committee to report at the earliest opportunity, whether the District should not be retroceded to Maryland, reserving the public buildings.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out that resolution.

Both motions lost.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that the bill be in force only one year from its passage.

Mr. SEWARD suggested two.

Mr. HALE suggested three, as before that time we would have a new President. Motion lost.

The bill was then passed by 34 Yeas to 9 Nays.

Mr. DOUGLAS reported a bill for the admission of Oregon. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the volunteer bill.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Miss., preferred the original number of regiments, but as the troops should move immediately, he would consent to the reduction.

Mr. HUGHES, of Ind., suggested that as Texas was to have a full regiment, New-Mexico ought to have an opportunity to raise one for its own defence.

Mr. ORTEGO acquiesced in this view, particularly as the regulars were being removed from New-Mexico to Utah.

The House concurred in all the Senate's amendments, which leave it discretionary with the President to accept one regiment of mounted volunteers for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities. This was agreed to by eleven majority.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish full statements respecting the contracts for supplies for the Utah Expedition.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the propriety of suspending any work ordered by any previous Congress.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, reported a bill for the better protection of life and property in Washington, providing for a strong police force, and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to carry the act into effect. He urged the immediate passage of the bill, in view of the fact that violence, robberies and murders were of daily occurrence.

Mr. CURTIS, of Indiana, asked whether Mr. GOODE could give a guarantee that it will not be a partisan police. He wanted no more such. There had been one already.

Mr. GOODE wanted no politics nor religion mixed in this important question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, thought that Washington should pay its own police expenses.

Mr. LETCHER, of Ohio, urged a postponement.

Mr. GOODE wanted to know how many murders will be perpetrated meantime?

Mr. LETCHER replied, not more than one and a half per day.

Such has been the average.

Mr. GROW said the gross and open performance of the Auxiliary Guard was to catch negroes, and surprising them at church. For one he was opposed to passing a bill for the protection of Slavery and kidnapping in this City.

Mr. KNAPP, of Indiana, had a compromise on which all could agree. Remove the capital, he said, to Indiana and the people there would protect themselves without calling on the Government.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, moved to lay the subject on the table. Negatived, only 32 members voting in the affirmative.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and will be considered after the Deficiency bill is disposed of.

The House then adjourned.

Anarchy and Crime in Washington—Dreadful Condition of the City—Chargeable to the Party in Power—Cost of the Federal Buildings—The Parks and other Improvements—Proceedings of the Citizens—A Vigilance Committee Talked of.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5, 1858.

The condition of the federal metropolis has became a subject of just alarm to its citizens and a source of discredit to the country.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, in his capacity of chairman of the District Committee of the Senate, proposes to remedy some of the defects of the present Police system by conferring increased power upon the executive division of the General Government. It is said also to be his intention to offer a resolution advising the President in all his local appointments to disregard party distinctions. The advice comes somewhat late, since the appointments are already made and have all enured to the benefit of the ruling party.

The Federal district originally consisted of a tract ten miles square. In 1844 it was mutilated by the cession to Virginia of the part lying west of the Potomac River, although nearly two millions of dollars had been expended for its improvement. The portion remaining is divided between the municipalities of Washington and Georgetown, and the suburban districts called Washington County. It may comprise a population of 65,000 persons. Its surface is dotted with monuments of care and generosity of the Federal Government. The most magnificent buildings of the Continent are here to be found. There is no modern capital in the world more famed for the extent, solidity, costliness, and good taste of its public edifices, aqueducts and parks than Washington. The capitol, now in course of enlargement, will cost over ten millions of dollars; the Treasury building six millions; the Patent Office—which, for classic elegance, grandeur and imposing effect, is not excelled in any country—will have cost, when completed, one and a half millions; the Post-Office two millions. The Washington aqueduct will be the most noble improvement of the kind in the New World, and will cost from five to seven millions. The President's house cost a million and a quarter, and stands in the midst of a most noble park, which resembles in shape and extent the royal parks of London. The public grounds upon which the Capitol and the Executive mansion are situated, are a mile and a half long, and are laid out, and planted with all the exquisite skill of DOWNING and the most approved masters of the art in the United States. Two miles from the City is another noble park devoted to public uses, of 300 acres, surrounding the military asylum, renowned for the beauty of the prospect which it commands.

The climate of Washington is mild, equable and temperate. It is very healthy. It is situated two hundred miles from the sea, yet the largest vessels which float have been constructed here, and lie with safety before the *city*. Such are the natural advantages and the opportunities of Washington. It ought to be the centre of taste, elegance and refined enjoyment. Literary taste, scientific and philosophic endowments and munificent patrons abound and have their chosen seats. This should be the retreat for men of polished leisure, refined manners, and the ease and leisure which spring from the combination of intellect, prosperity and social security. This is a feebly-drawn picture of what Washington ought to be.

What it is, would require the genius of DANTE and SALVATOR ROSA combined to describe. It is a pandemonium. There is no other city of the Union, not one, in which the life, the person, and the property of the citizen are so unsafe as in Washington. You speak in disparaging terms frequently of New-York, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. Compared with this place, New-York is a field of Elysium. It has with its suburbs, 800,000 inhabitants; Washington, with its suburbs, has less than 70,000. Yet I doubt whether there have been so many deaths by violence, so many riots, in New-York as in Washington, during two years. And the whole of this terrific scene of anarchy, crime and confusion, is the result of misgovernment. The social crisis which we have reached is traced, in every candid citizen's mind, to the reckless arising in party contests, and the incompetency and viciousness of those intrusted with the administration of law.

Murder, riot, robbery and arson rule the city. The stalk abroad and take possession of the streets by day and by night. Each week the peaceful and worthy citizen laments the black record of its predecessor, and hopes that the next will bring him the immunity from danger and insult which he formerly enjoyed. But crime grows with what it feeds on, and has now become unendurable. The patience of the community is exhausted. Meetings for Vigilance Committees or other effective means of protection are held all over the city, which are attended by the most solid and substantial men of the place.

Last night a worthy young man was shot dead, on a frequented street. The object of the murderers was booty. On every other day and night of the same week lesser outrages were recorded. Some of them were wanton, the effects of mere native malignity and ferocity of disposition, overflowing from a sense of impunity; others were to gratify political spite, or personal grudges; and a more numerous class were caused by a propensity to pillage.

The young man killed last night was a messenger in the Treasury Department. Near the same spot, three days before, a Clerk in the Interior, a perfectly inoffensive man, was assailed and shot at by a gang of rowdies. He rushed into the house of a friend. The ruffians besieged the house in force, until they learned by accident that they had mistaken their man. They departed upon the scent of blood in another direction. This was in broad day. Still in the same neighborhood, on the Friday of the preceding week, a faction fight of firemen took place. One young man was killed, and three wounded. On the next night, two citizens were shot by unknown assassins, and one of them desperately, if not mortally wounded, within the shadow of the Capitol. The next day, being Sunday, was the carnival of rioters. They fought through the public streets all day and all night, with firearms, with what result it is not worth while to describe. And each week by itself has a similar or a worse report.

Next to the almost perfect impunity of these crimes, the most singular fact appears to be the boldness and openness with which they are committed. The murders and riots generally occur in the daytime, and the robberies in the gray of the evening. Nobody is safe anywhere, or at any hour.

To this fearful state of affairs has been caused by misgovernment and the public toleration of crime. Two years ago a Senator of the United States, known alike for the dignity and gravity of his manners, his talents and his eloquence, was assailed by ruffians in his seat in the Senate-house, and beaten to insensibility. Two skulking cowards remained outside, to aid their principals, in case of necessity. The Courts held the principal villain to answer for a misdemeanor, and imposed a paltry fine. His punishment was a brilliant triumph and an ovation, which lasted as long as his life. That was the beginning of Washington as she stands in April, 1858. On the 1st of June, 1856, the class of men who perpetrated and applauded that crime were permitted to elect Mayor of Washington a man who boasted on the night of his election that he was called a butcher, and he would be found a butcher. He had no qualification for the office but being a "Democrat." That man has made the city a mere den of sedition. He has stopped the secret bribes, who for years disgraced and afflicted Baltimore, and given the police into their hands. They are the accomplices of the malefactors who have destroyed the public peace. I will say nothing of the election riots and the massacre by Government troops on the first of June, 1857, except that public opinion has settled down into the conviction that they were brought on by the Mayor. The city is Democratic. All effective opposition is crushed out to that party, and yet so shocking has been its misgovernment, that the people are driven to the last expedient of defending themselves. They hope nothing, either from the Municipal Government or Congress. The councils which ought to have applied the remedy, have only increased it. Appeals which virtually appeal to the General Government to help them out by taking the whole care of the City Government upon itself, together with the expenses thereof. This prayer is not likely to be granted. A.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Monday, April 5.

REMONSTRANCES.

By Mr. SCHELL of the Chamber of Commerce, against increasing the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn; also of the Chamber of Commerce, against taking from the New-York Common Council the right to regulate the steamboat piers and landings.

REPORTS.

Thirty bills were reported and ordered to a third reading. Among them the most important were as follows:

Amending the law relative to the taxation of Corporations.

To authorize the Boards of Supervisors to correct the Assessment Rolls, when the Assessor cannot.

To incorporate the Germans' Savings Association of the City of New-York.

To extend the charter of the Screw Dock Company.

To incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Navigation Company.

Relative to the drainage of lands in Ulster County.

To regulate the sale of Manures, and to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

The Senate voted to reconsider the vote of Saturday reducing the tolls on Canals, with the view of obtaining information from the Canal Department.

BILLS PASSED.

To revive the charter of the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal Company.

To amend the revised statutes relative to the partition of lands.

To amend the act extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of General and Special Sessions of New-York.

To organize a State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

Relative to Superintendents of the Poor in Kings County.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. NOXON, to provide the means necessary to complete the lateral canals, and secure the navigation of the Erie Canal, with a depth of six feet of water.

To amend the Revised Statutes, relative to the exemption of property from execution on judgments for servants' wages.

Bill repealing Section 3 of the Laws of 1857, relative to fare on the Central Railroad, known as the dime law, was ordered to a third reading by 17 to 7.

The bill to secure to steamboat lines in New-York the use of their old piers, was up before the Senate Committee to-day. Much interest was manifested in the result, by a second lobby from New-York against the bill from the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. DELANEY and others addressed the Committee against the bill.

The following important bills were referred, to be reported complete:

Relative to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

Relative to refunding head moneys on emigrants arriving at the port of New-York.

To insure the speedy termination of causes in the Court of Appeals.

To incorporate the Central American Commercial and Industrial Company.

Relative to the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs by recommendation of the Governor.

To change the school year, and amend the laws relative to public institutions.

To reduce the capital stock of the Onondaga Bank.

To extend the charter of the Screw Dock Co.

Relating to the superintending the poor in King's County.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to repeal the law of 1857, relative to reburning charcoal in Brooklyn.

By Mr. DIVEN, adverse to the bill to regulate the salaries of deputies and clerks in the State offices. Laid upon the table.

Bill to repeal the third section of the law of 1857, relative to fare on the Central Railroad, commonly known as half-dime law, was read a third time and passed. Ayes, 19; nays 6.

The Senate took several orders ordered to a third reading.

Passed the bill to prevent banks of issue and deposit to act as savings institutions.

The Committee is now discussing the bill recommended by the Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn, &c., relative to the wharves, piers and slips in front of the city of Brooklyn, and the Committee rose without reporting.

Mr. BARNES having the floor, it was agreed that the bill stand as an unfinished business.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Monday, April 5.

A bill to amend the assessment laws was reported complete.

Mr. BARNES moved to exclude all persons from the floor not having the privilege thereof by the rule and invitation. Adopted.

Mr. HERR, on a question of privilege, alluded to an article in the Albany *Journal*, stating that the Assembly evening the bill to amend the Railroad charter had been placed out of its order in the third reading of bills, and calling it a piece of legislative jugglery. He explained that the bill had by common consent been laid aside by its friends in order to allow its opponents, then absent, an opportunity to be present and attend to it. This was the whole of the matter.

Mr. BARNS rose on a question of privilege to explain for a hasty remark which occurred while on Saturday, on the defeat of the Bi-partisan Bill, when he had congratulated the House on its passing a pack of thieves.

The Speaker said that the words had not been recognized as uttered within the bar of the House.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Common Council and Supervisors of New-York of 1857.

To authorize the City of Auburn to convey its armory site to the State.

To amend the act establishing Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in Brooklyn.

To provide for the removal of the obstructions from the outlet of Cayuga Lake and channel of Seneca River.

To repeal the Railroad Assessment law of 1857. Passed, by ayes, 93; nays, none.

To extend the charter of the Firemen and Chemistrance Companies of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Sun Mutual and Schenectady Mutual Insurance Companies.

To repeal the law authorizing the abolition of Special Judge of Ulster County.

The afternoon session having been spent in debates on Mr. LAW's project to form a fund on the completion of the Canals by a transfer of undivided dividends from Courts and Banks to the State.

Mr. ARMSTRONG presented a remonstrance against the measure.

Mr. LAW made an elaborate argument in support of the bill.

The Speaker replied against the bill. Progress reported.

For the relief of the Onondaga tribe of Indians.

To provide for the enlargement of the Chemung Canal Locks.

To authorize the Harlem Railroad to run its cars to Thirty-second-street.

A motion to reconsider this bill of Messrs. HOWARD and DELAMATER was voted down.

To extend the charter to develop the resources of the Montezuma Salt Springs.

For the relief of the Westchester County Railroad Company.

To amend the State Woman's Hospital charter.

To declare the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad a corporation.

To allow the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad Company to consolidate with the Buffalo and Erie Railroad. Adjourned.

CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION.

Undoubted Success of the Republicans.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 5—12 P. M.

The vote of Hartford for Governor is as follows:

PRATT, Democrat, 1,297; BUCKINGHAM, Republican, 1,606.

Two Democratic Representatives are elected by 200 plurality, and one by 100 majority.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Democrat, is elected Senator from the First District.

East Hartford, Weathersfield, West Hartford, Manchester, Glastonbury, Andover, Simsbury, Norwalk, Stamford, New-Canaan, Milford and Bridgeport have elected Republican Representatives.

Hartford, Bloomfield, Rocky Hill, Berlin, Bristol, Middletown, Durham, Cromwell and Windsor elect Democratic Representatives.

New-Britain and New-Haven are divided.

Meriden is Republican.

The returns thus far indicate large gains to the Republicans.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 5—7:30 P. M.

The two representatives elected by the Democrats in this city are both Anti-Lecompton men. One of them is an Anti-Lecompton Democrat and the other an Anti-Lecompton Whig.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 5—10 P. M.

The Republicans have elected 85 representatives, and the Democrats 36, so far as heard from.

The Republicans gain 17 representatives, and the Democrats gain 7 representatives.

The Republicans also gain two to their Senators, and are sure of both houses, by a large majority.

BUCKINGHAM, the Republican candidate for Governor is without doubt elected by from three to five thousand majority over JAS. T. PRATT, Democrat.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, 1:30 A. M.

Eight towns in Litchfield County elect eight Republican Representatives, five Democrats and one American.

REUBEN ROCKWELL is elected Senator in the Fifteenth District by 223 majority—a gain of 200 over last year.

The State will be strongly Republican.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 5.

The Western mail is very irregular, and Leavenworth papers from the 26th to the 29th ult. have not been received.

In the Constitutional Convention, on the 26th, the Committee appointed to frame a schedule reported one. It provides that the Constitution be submitted to a vote of the people on the third Tuesday in May, and that an election for members of the Legislature, Judges and State officers shall be held at the same time.

It also provides that all laws now in force not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in full force until they expire by their own limitation. The Bill of Rights is identical with the Topeka bill.

A remonstrance to Congress against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, was read, and a copy ordered to be immediately forwarded to Washington.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, April 5.

Bridgeport gives 218 Republican majority. The Tenth Senatorial District is Republican.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, April 5.

AUGUSTUS BRANDEGE and CHARLES PERKINS, Republicans, for members of the Legislature, were el

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.
CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 284 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP CASHMERES.
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CHEAP CASHMERES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 284 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
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CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 284 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHOICE PARIS DRESS SILKS!
Rich plaid Poult de Soies $1 00
Rich plaid Poult de Soies $1 00
Rich plaid Poult de Soies $1 00

ALSO, FRESH ARRIVAL
Of Rich Plaid Poult de Soies,
Of Rich Plaid Poult de Soies,
Of Rich Plaid Poult de Soies,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
have now in store and constantly receiving a large and well assorted stock, comprising
SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY
of all kinds. Paper and Cards, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
DEBATE CHECKS, LETTER, PENCILS, &c., in addition to which they have
SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS published by
COLLEGIATE TEXT BOOKS AND SCHOOLS
where they will keep a large and well assorted stock, constantly on hand.
Their new and commodious store,
21 MURRAY ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
HAS REMOVED TO
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PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
21 MURRAY ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
where they will keep a large and well assorted stock, constantly on hand.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET.—NO. 9 SAND-
STREET, FOOT OF JAY-ST., EAST RIVER.
Apply to
JOHN A. GRAY & CO.,
No. 21 Beekman-st., cor. of Nassau-st.

WANTED — IN AN INFLUENTIAL HOUSE, A young man as entry clerk; one who has had some experience in the grocery trade preferred. Address with references, W. Y. Z., box No. 2,005 Post-Office, in handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED — A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS good tea and coffee, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, may apply at No. 39 Worcester-st., near Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO FORETASTANT WOMEN TO GO a short distance out of the City—one at cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other, as chamber-maid and waiter. Apply at No. 18 East 31st-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A REMOVETASTE WOMAN TO GO to Orange, N. J., for the latter part of the week. Apply at No. 18 East 31st-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO DO THE washing of a small family. No others need apply. Inquire at No. 10 Washington-pl., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A NURSE, A YOUNG BOY, IN A private family. Apply at No. 10 Washington-pl., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF A small family. Apply at No. 10 Washington-pl., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter in a wholesale or retail store, or as errand boy. Can give good reference. Address Box No. 1,841 Post-Office

MAGGIE;

OR,

THE CHILD OF CHARITY.

A ROMANCE OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

WAIFS ON THE SEA OF HUMANITY.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

CHAPTER I.

A NEW PHILOSOPHY.

The most important event that occurred in the year 1858, by which I shall be known hereafter, was the establishment of a new philosophy by Professor Ellsworth Ellsworth, a kind-hearted little woman, who is scarcely of average height, but who is a trifle above the average in weight. She is a widow, and has been for many years. She is a philosopher, a doctor of philosophy, or, in fact, to philosophy of any kind. We quote:

"And I say that this gentleman here offered to marry a lady for her money, and then, after he had got it, he refused to do so. Now, I say, that is a breach of contract, and I shall sue him for damages. Do you understand me, sir?"

"Yes, madam," replied the gentleman addressed, who was no other than Mr. Jones, the lawyer, "I understand you perfectly well."

"Very well, sir, then I shall expect you to bring suit against him at once, and I shall be present at the trial, and I shall bring forward my witnesses to prove that he is a villain, and that he ought to be punished severely for his villainy."

"Madam," said Mr. Jones, "I am sorry that I cannot accept your case, but I am retained on the other side, and I cannot, therefore, appear against him."

"Very well, sir, then I shall employ another lawyer, and I shall expect you to appear against him, for I am determined to have justice done me in this case, and I shall have it, too, or I will know the reason why."

"Madam, I shall be happy to appear against him, but I cannot do so, as I am retained on the other side

TO LET.

TO LET—THAT MODEL FIVE-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 20 Bond-st., near the Astor-house. This house is expressly calculated for a genteel private residence, and is in complete order throughout. Possession can be had immediately. To a suitable tenant it will be let for one or more years. For terms, and on order to see the premises, apply to WISEBLOW, LADDER & CO., No. 25 Wall-st., or SAM'L A. PHILLIPS, No. 20 West 30th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT House No. 316 West 23d-st.; first painted and papered throughout. Rent reasonable; terms easy. Also, the large store and basement No. 1 Cortlandt-st., corner of 6th-av., with three or four lots of ground; convenient with four railing; rent low. Also, the store No. 1 Lexington place, corner of 8th-av., with dwelling attached; rent low. Also, the store No. 61

BANK NOTICES.

Bowery Savings Bank.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1882.

NOTICE—THE DIVIDENDS ARE REMEDY NO. 40 WALL-ST. ... April 1, 1882.

**Oriental

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Controversies with Turkish Brigands.

We, the editors of the New-York Times:

It is reported, in this City, that the United States Government will recommend the appointment of a U. S. Naval Engineer to superintend the designing and construction of the machinery for the steam frigates which the Turkish officers, lately arrived in this country, are about contracting for. This movement may seem, to the unlearned, a mark of courtesy on our part, to the Turkish Government, but it is in reality a mere proposition, and if carried out, can hardly fail to prove very detrimental to the interest of the Turks.

The truth is, our Navy at present can boast of but very little talent among her engineers in the way of designing and superintending marine machinery. The few competent ones with us, who are at all capable of making the requisite plans and calculations, have been never in practice so long, and have become so "fossilized" in their ideas, that anything emanating from their brains could hardly keep pace with the inventions of our "Marion Engine-Building Engineers," when managed by our practical engineers, (not Sailors or Lawyers,) and untrammelled by the notions and notions of the aforementioned "Old Navy Dandies."

There are some two or three establishments in this country, of very old standing, which must necessarily have had a long and varied experience, and which have never yet suffered their reputation to be stained by turning forth such unfinished specimens as those with which, in one or two instances within the past year, our country has been disgraced. If experience and an unbroken professional career anything, then it would seem that those who possess the greatest amount of both are the best prepared to design and execute so important an undertaking as the fitting out of a frigate with a steam machinery,—and it is therefore to be hoped that the job will fall into the hands of persons competent to the interest of the Turks.

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